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The question which Governor Altgeld is
putting to all Democratic aspirants for the
presidential nomination is: "Were you for
Cleveland or me during the Debs riots?"
It is true that the workmen of this
country want better wages and a chance
to earn them, but they should also take
care that their wages are not paid in a
depreciated currency.
So long as Europe purchases 30 per cent.
of the wheat grown in the United States
it will make the price in gold, and our
price will be the amount of silver bullion
that gold will purchase.

Of course, General Weyler can expel
American correspondents from Cuba, but
when they get back to this country he can
not prevent them from publishing the red-
hot truth about him and his assistant
butchers.
The millionaire silver men like Senator
Stewart, of Nevada, and Governor Altgeld,
of Illinois, have their mortgages and leases
made gold contracts. They take no chances
with a dollar whose purchase power may be
clipped.

With sorrow the Journal notes that a
very large majority of those who once
gloried in the name of Prohibitionist are
plunging into that form of exhalation
known as free-silverism. Still, the gold
cure may save them.
The India mints were closed three years
ago yesterday to the free coinage of silver,
but the calamity orator will go on
saying that they are still coining silver
which is used to cut down the prices of
the products of the farmers of this country.

Brethren: The owners of silver mines
and the speculators in silver bullion will
not send wagons around to distribute dol-
lars which they bring the evil of a silver
standard upon this country. Most of you
will be obliged to work as hard for a 75-cent
dollar as you now do for a dollar.
And you will pay the same interest on the
same value in the world's money as now,
and it will be loaned by banks as now.
The free and unlimited coinage of silver is
not synonymous with the free and unlimited
distribution of silver dollars.

There are many excellent men who are
deluded into the belief that by some means
better things will come to them. If the
country should have the free and unlimited
coinage of somebody's silver bullion. If
these excellent men will separate them-
selves from the frantic silver fanatics,
those judgment that would not accept in the
purchase of a house or a horse, or
bring this whole matter to their practical
judgment, they will be sure to be well as-
sured is the expectation that the coinage of
other people's lots of one hundred dollars'
worth of silver bullion into two hundred
silver dollars will help them. If it were
their bullion it would be different. It is not
theirs, nor the property of any of their
neighbors. It is no time for sensible men
to treat their cool judgment as an enemy.

Brother Mark Hanna thinks the workmen
of the country are caring a great
deal more about the tariff question than
they are about the money question. "It
is the farmer who argues the silver ques-
tion," says Mr. Hanna. It is probably true,
as the Journal has said before, that the
free-silver craze has made much less pro-
gress in the cities than in the country, and
that farmers are more affected by it than
workmen, but it must be remembered
that farmers are a majority in this coun-
try. By the last census, of the entire popu-
lation of 62,000,000, only 13,255,672 lived
in cities. This is a fraction less than 20 per
cent. of the population, leaving 70 per cent.
in small towns, villages and the country.
Because the free-silver movement has its
greatest strength among farmers, its dan-
ger should not be underestimated.

"We want more money" is a very un-
iversal demand. It means that we want more
things that money will buy. But the want
of money is not the thing that puts the
times out of joint. There is as much money
in the country to-day as in the
golden era of 1890-92, but then the money
was in circulation. It was in circulation
because factories were running day and
night, and labor was fully employed, and
those who loaned money, sold goods and
did business had unlimited confidence. Let
the election of the Republican ticket be as-
sured and confidence will quickly return,
business will improve, idle labor will be
gradually absorbed, hundreds of thousands
will have wages paid them who now have
none, the circulation of money will increase,
customers will all stores, and all will be
as well as it can be until the country has
an American tariff, which is a certainty
with full Republican success in November.

The recently enacted law imposing heavy
taxes on filled cheese has practically killed
the business. An internal revenue officer
reports that of 190 manufacturers of filled
cheese in the great dairy district of Illinois
all have closed or will soon. Under the law
a manufacturer must pay an annual tax
of \$20, and I sent a pound tax on his
cheese. The cheese must be stamped on

the top and bottom and at four places on
its sides with a stamp of not less than two
inches, "Filled Cheese." The wholesale
dealer must pay an annual tax of \$25,
while the retailer must pay \$12 a year and
place a sign outside his place of business in
letters of not less than six inches, "Filled
Cheese Sold Here." Probably no more
stringent and effective law has ever ruined
any business. Filled cheese is itself in-
jurious, but as an imitation article it in-
jures the manufacturer of genuine cheese,
and it should not be permitted to sail under
false colors.

AN UNPARALLELED LOSS.
On pages 307-8 of the Statistical Abstract
of the United States, which has been issued
year after year by the Bureau of Statistics,
under the direction of the head of the
Treasury Department, are given the num-
ber and value of farm animals and the ag-
gregate value thereof from 1870 to 1895, both
years included, which should be studied by
all the people of the agricultural States.
While the lesson these figures should be
of special value to the farmers as informa-
tion, they are of interest to the hundreds
of thousands in this State whose business
depends very largely upon the prosperity
of those who till the soil.

The number of farm animals in the
United States Jan. 1, 1880, a year after the
country reached the gold basis, and Jan. 1,
1895, after the election of Mr. Cleveland,
with a Democratic Congress, was as fol-
lows:

	Horses and Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1880	12,131,300	32,228,000	40,765,970	34,031,139
1895	12,559,000	32,753,253	47,133,628	40,698,984
Increase	426,700	525,253	6,367,658	6,667,845
Value of farm animals Jan. 1, 1880	\$1,676,917,558			
Value of farm animals Jan. 1, 1895	\$2,438,506,681			
Increase	\$761,589,123			

From the above it appears that under the
Republican policy, which fostered home in-
dustry and production, building up fac-
tories and shops near the farms, the agri-
culture of the country made steady but un-
precedented progress.

The Democratic regime came into full
power in the country by the election of
1892, so that for the first time since 1861
that party could legislate on the tariff. Let
us compare the figures representing the
number of farm animals Jan. 1, 1895, before
the Democracy came in, and Jan. 1, 1895,
after its policy had been effective:

	Horses and Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1892	12,131,300	32,228,000	40,765,970	34,031,139
1895	12,559,000	32,753,253	47,133,628	40,698,984
Dec. 1, 1892	12,131,300	32,228,000	40,765,970	34,031,139
Dec. 1, 1895	12,559,000	32,753,253	47,133,628	40,698,984
Value of farm animals Jan. 1, 1892	\$1,676,917,558			
Value of farm animals Jan. 1, 1895	\$2,438,506,681			
Increase	\$761,589,123			

Loss of value in three years... \$761,589,123
While it would be useless to ask those
who are just now raging about gold bugs
and Wall street to consider the foregoing
figures, reasonable men seeking the real
cause of a part of the present depression
will not fail to be struck with the facts
which these official figures present. During
the thirteen years of Republican tariff pol-
icy after specie resumption on a gold basis
there was a steady development of the an-
imal industry, amounting in value to 57 1/2
per cent., or more than one-third, and val-
ues had been well sustained, as will be
shown hereafter. Reciprocity was opening
the markets for our meat and dairy prod-
ucts in Europe, which had been closed or
hampered for years.

Now for the other side. The number of
animals fell off in every branch of the in-
dustry, and the prices of the most of them
declined more rapidly than the numbers.
In three years, with an increasing popu-
lation, with a steady development of the
animal industry, amounting in value to 57 1/2
per cent., or more than one-third, and val-
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shown hereafter. Reciprocity was opening
the markets for our meat and dairy prod-
ucts in Europe, which had been closed or
hampered for years.

The Democratic managers in this and
other States, who have caused this ruin
by a change of policy which has harmed
most industries and paralyzed many, are
now shouting "let this tariff policy be con-
tinued, but give us free silver coinage as
the remedy." They are striving to create
a diversion to keep the eyes of the people
from the ruin of three years of Democratic
policy. There is not a silver mine in In-
diana, and it is not silver which is needed,
but a restoration of its industries and its
markets, which the workers and capital of
the country are entitled to as the days pass.

ABUNDANCE OF GOLD AND SILVER.
The slight rise in the price of silver bul-
lion has attracted some attention, and will
doubtless lead many to declare that as soon
as there shall be unlimited coinage the
value will rise to \$1.25 an ounce, which
would be its value if the bullion in a silver
dollar shall be equal to that of the gold
dollar. The same men made the same pro-
position in 1890, when the Sherman purchas-
e law was passed, but after touching \$1.25 an
ounce, under a speculative movement, silver
bullion dropped and continued to drop,
even when the mints of India were taking
large quantities.

The stock of both gold and silver in the
world that is not in use as money is very
large. The estimate of the most reliable
statisticians is that the world produced
\$8,375,350,000 of gold and \$9,938,270,000 of silver,
coinage value, from 1872 to Jan. 1, 1894.
At the last date the world's stock of gold
and silver was estimated to be \$115,000,000,
and of silver money \$4,000,000,000. These figures
would indicate that, after making a liberal
allowance for the loss of the precious metals,
not much over half of it can be in the
form of money. Mr. Mulhall, the foremost
statistician in the world, gives, in tons, the
amount of gold and silver coined and un-
coined in the world at different dates. The
figures are interesting to those who are
after information and surprising to those
who have been led to believe that the
world's stock of gold is not increasing. The
figures are:

	Gold.	Silver.
1875	1,125	1,125
1880	1,125	1,125
1885	1,125	1,125
1890	1,125	1,125
1895	1,125	1,125

The figures for silver at the same dates
are as follows:

	Tons.	Coined.	Uncoined.
1875	113,000	42,250	67,750
1880	145,000	73,750	71,250
1885	165,000	88,750	76,250
1890	185,000	93,750	91,250
1895	205,000	98,750	106,250

It will be seen by the foregoing tables
that 64 per cent. of the gold in existence
was in the form of money in 1895, and only
53 per cent. of the amount of silver. The
totals of both metals have been increased
since that time, but in 1890 nearly half of
the world's silver was not in money.
Double the value of bullion by coinage in
the United States and a large part of the
74,000 tons which is in plate and otherwise
stored away will come to the United States
because silver bullion could be turned to a
better account here. But, with the mints
of all the commercial world closed to the
coinage of full silver money, the United
States, Mexico, China and Japan cannot
bear up the world's stock of silver and

the annual output of the mines to its gold
equivalent by 25 per cent.
If we should get used to the change we
should use a 75-cent dollar for a 100-cent
dollar. That is not an advantage worth be-
coming frantic about.

**THE MONEY OF THE COMMERCIAL
WORLD.**
There are two conditions under which the
free and unlimited coinage of silver by the
United States might be feasible and unob-
jectionable. One is the adoption of a sim-
ilar policy by other leading commercial
countries and the other is the complete
isolation of the United States and the sus-
pension of all foreign trade. If it were
possible to bring about an agreement
among the leading commercial countries
for the establishment of bimetalism by the
free coinage of gold and silver at an
agreed ratio all the countries embraced in
such agreement would stand on an equal
footing, and none would be at a disadvan-
tage in its foreign trade with the others.
One country might gain or lose more than
another by such an agreement, but in the
end all would stand on the same footing,
and, if the plan succeeded, all would have
genuine bimetalism, with gold and silver
circulating at parity. Or, to suppose an-
other case, if the United States could com-
pletely isolate itself from all other coun-
tries, doing away wholly with foreign
trade and balances and live to itself, for
itself and within itself exclusively, it would
not matter much what standard of value
it adopted or what kind of money it had.
The immediate results of going to a silver
basis would be no less disastrous or ruinous
in that case than they would be now,
but after the plunge was made and the
wreckage cleared away business would
probably adjust itself to the new condition
and the country could get along. There
would be some compensation or offset for
other disasters in the fact that the country
would not be making large purchases
payable in gold, and would not have to pay
foreign balances on that scale.

But both of these conditions, while theo-
retically conceivable, are practically impos-
sible. The commercial isolation of the
United States from other countries is
scarcely even conceivable. Commercially
speaking, the civilized world is a unit, and
one country can no more isolate itself
from others than one vital organ of the
human body can from the rest. Our com-
mercial relations with other countries are
beyond comparison closer now than they
were a hundred years ago, when the found-
ers of our money system accepted the
world's ratio of value between gold and
silver, and they are growing closer all the
time. They will be much closer twenty,
thirty, fifty years hence than they are now,
and if we establish a money system which
puts us at a disadvantage in dealing with
other countries we must take the conse-
quences. Mr. Edward Atkinson touches on
this point in a recent paper. He says:
"This country sells its products to for-
eign countries in such an enormous meas-
ure that it is impossible for it to isolate
itself. It exports more than it imports.
France, Germany, Belgium and Holland,
which buy from us \$2 per cent. year by
year, now these same countries of the world
to our credit every year on the average
for the last ten years \$22,000,000 in gold
and silver. Now these same countries of the
world cannot do without our grain, our
provisions, our cotton, our dairy products,
our wool, our coal or our oil, and we can
and have compelled them to pay for them
at the world's standard of value in gold.
We have sold to France, Germany, Bel-
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